characteristic of a developing economy the Ministry of Rural Development has not conducted any survey about the migration of rural people to cities seeking better living conditions. However, available estimates show that during the period 1983-2000 the percentage of male migrants to total population remained almost constant at about 7% for rural areas. In the case of rural females it has increased from 35% in 1983 to about 43% in 1999-2000.

The Ministry of Rural Development implements, through the State Governments, the major schemes of the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the Swaranjayanti Gram Swaraozgar Yojana (SGSY) to provide wage and self employment to members of the rural families living below the poverty line in all the rural areas of the country. These schemes are primarily designed to provide employment to the rural poor in their villages or nearby villages so that migration of such people from rural to urban areas could be reduced. Other schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development such as the Prime Ministers Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Indira Awaas yojana (IAY) and the Watershed Development Programme are also designed to improve the living conditions in the rural areas as well as indirectly provide employment. Government has also recently launched a National Food for Work Programme in 150 most backward Districts in the country with the objective to provide additional employment opportunities to the rural poor.

Sick Jute Mills in Public Sector

†*18. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many jute mills being run in public sector in various states of the country have become sick or on the verge of becoming sick;

(b) if so, names of states in the country where jute mills were running in public sector till july, 2004;

(c) number of mills among the said mills which have become sick and number of mills which are running in loss; and

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(d) the outstanding amount till july, 2004 regarding provident fund, E.S.I. and gratuity against these mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sick Public Sector Jute Mills are located in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and Orissa.

(c) There are 11 sick Jute Mills under Public Sector, out of which 7 Jute Mills are Central Government PSUs and 4 Jute Mills are State Government PSUs. All these 11 Jute Mills are incurring losses.

(d) (i) The outstanding amounts as on July, 2004 regarding provident fund, ESI and Gratuity in respect of six jute mills of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC), a Central Government PSU, and the Birds Jute Export Limited (BJEL), a subsidiary mill of the NJMC are given in the following table:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	National	Kinnison	Khardah	Alexandra	Union	RBHM	B.J.E.L
PF	5052	2507	1986	1978	1301	826	NIL
ESI	1437	856	611	463	349	328	NIL
GRATUITY	1526	682	595	356	210	137	NIL
TOTAL	8015	4045	3192	2697	1860	1291	NIL

(ii) As per the information provided by the respective State Governments, the outstanding dues pertaining to Provident Fund, ESI and Gratuity for the State level sick jute PSUs are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Bharat Jute Mills, West Bengal	New Central Jute Mills, West Bengal	Konark Jute Mills, Orissa	Tripura Jute Mills, Agartala
PF	N.A.	2302.96	2057	293.36
ESI	23.61	1164.92	05.97	N.A.
Gratuity	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note: N.A. stands for information not available.